

CUSTOMER NO.: 21498
Serial No.: 10/518,569
Office Action dated: October 23, 2009
Response dated: January 20, 2010

PATENT
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Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (previously presented) A method for extracting selected time information from a stream of serialized AES digital audio data, comprising:
 - detecting, by a broadcast router, a first transition indicative of a first preamble of said stream of serialized AES digital audio data;
 - detecting, by the broadcast router, a second transition indicative of a subsequent preamble of said serialized AES digital audio data;
 - determining, by the broadcast router, a time separating said first and second transitions; and
 - transferring the determined time to a decoding logic circuit for decoding said stream of serialized AES digital audio data by utilizing the determined time.
2. (cancelled)
3. (cancelled)
4. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said time is determined in the form of a clock pulse count separating said first and second transitions, wherein said clock pulse count is a count of clock pulses.
5. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said first transition and said second transition are separated by thirty-one intervening transitions, wherein said thirty-one intervening transitions are not indicative of said subsequent preamble of said serialized AES digital audio data.

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6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said determined time is suitable for use in encoding said stream of serialized AES digital audio data.

7. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, and further comprising transferring said determined time to an encoding logic circuit for use in encoding said stream of serialized AES digital audio data.

8. (previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein said time information is determined in the form of a clock pulse count separating said first and second transitions, wherein said clock pulse count is a count of clock pulses.

9. (previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein said first transition and said second transition are separated by thirty-one intervening transitions, wherein said thirty-one intervening transitions are not indicative of said subsequent preamble of said serialized AES digital audio data.

10. (previously presented) A broadcast router comprising:
a decoder circuit coupled to receive a stream of serialized AES digital audio data,
said decoder circuit extracting time information from said stream of serialized AES digital audio data during the decoding thereof wherein said time information is based on determining a time separating a first transition, indicative of a first preamble of said stream of serialized AES digital audio data, and a second transition, indicative of a second preamble of said stream of serialized AES digital audio data and utilizing said extracted time information to decode said received stream of serialized AES digital audio data; and

a target component coupled to said decoder circuit, said target component receiving said extracted time information from said stream of serialized AES digital audio data;

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wherein said target component utilizes said extracted time information while executing at least one function thereof.

11. (cancelled)

12. (previously presented) A method for extracting selected time information from a stream of serialized AES digital audio data, comprising:
detecting, by a broadcast router, a first transition of the stream of serialized AES digital audio data;
counting, by a broadcast router, a number of transitions of the serialized AES digital audio data from the first transition until the number of transitions reaches a count of 33;
counting a number of clock pulses of a clock from the detecting of the first transition of the serialized AES digital audio data until the number of transitions reaches the count of 33; and
outputting the clock count to a decoding logic circuit.

13. (previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the clock is a higher frequency than a frequency of the transitions of the serialized AES digital audio data.

14. (previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the clock is a fast clock.